

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVES: To study the prevalence of enuresis and the proportion of children with associated voiding disorders in primary school children.

METHODS: Cross-sectional observational study conducted in 7-11 year old school children in Vellore. A Questionnaire screened 700 children out of which 297 responded. Of these, 268 children were included in the study. The second part of the questionnaire was based on Paediatric Enuresis Module for Quality of Life (PEMQOL) to assess the impact of enuresis on the child and the family. The enuretic children were invited for further evaluation.

RESULTS: The prevalence of enuresis was 12.7% (34/268). Enuresis was more common in girls than boys, being highest amongst 9 year old children. Lower urinary tract symptoms were found in 80/268 (29%) of the school children; of these 56% (19/34) were associated with enuresis. Voiding disorders need to be ruled out in the 26% (61/234) of children who did not have enuresis. The study did not find any psychosocial impact or effect on school performance of enuretic children. Our study suggested that parents did not perceive enuresis to be serious health issue and hence did not seek medical treatment.

KEYWORDS:

Enuresis, voiding disorders, lower urinary tract symptoms, prevalence, child impact, family impact, parental perceptions

